

ITALY HALTS  
PART OF MAIL

Going to Austria, and Francis Joseph Looks to His Frontier Defenses

ITALIAN FLEET SAID  
TO BE ASSEMBLING

The Bombardment of Dardanelles Forts Has No Marked Result

Despatches from Italy make it appear that that nation is approaching a decision whether it shall adhere to its policy of armed neutrality or intervene in the war. Following the reports of partial suppression by Italy of mails to Austria and a conference of Emperor Francis Joseph and his minister of war concerning the defense of the Austro-Italian frontier, comes the despatch from Rome quoting a newspaper there to the effect that the Italian fleet is being concentrated at Taranto, Italy's nearest point to the Dardanelles.

So far as reported officially, the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the allies has produced no further important results. Unofficial advices from Athens say that on Sunday the attacking warships silenced several Turkish field batteries which had been posted above Kum Kale and the entrance to the straits.

The Russian official statement says that the German assault on Osowetz is producing only insignificant results. The Germans have moved up heavy artillery in an attempt to break through the Russian fortified line in northern Poland in their effort to capture Osowetz, but the Russian statement says the advantage thus far rests with the defenders.

It is also said that the German advance toward Przemysl is being held in check and that the attempts to relieve Przemysl are ineffectual. It is admitted that in the Carpathians the Russians are making but little progress and have suffered many losses.

On the western front the fighting continues without material advantage.

DRESDEN, SEA TERROR,  
BEATEN AND SUNK

Engagement Took Place Near Juan Fernandez Island and After Five Minutes, the Cruiser Sent Up the White Flag.

London, March 16.—The British admiralty announced last night that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk. The event was announced in the following statement:

"On the 14th of March at 9 a. m., H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N., H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Capt. John R. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B. F. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez island. An action ensued and after five minutes' fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

"The crew were saved. Fifteen badly wounded Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and no damage to the ships.

29,928 ITALIANS  
KILLED OUTRIGHT

By the Earthquake of January 13, According to Official Parliamentary Report.

Rome, via Paris, March 16, 12:55 a. m.—The official parliamentary report on the earthquake of January 13 gives the number of deaths thus far reported as 29,928, not including persons who afterward died of injuries or illness due to the disaster. The communities damaged by the earthquake numbered 372.

## CLAIMS SHIPS DAMAGED.

Turks Assert That Many Were Hit By Shells.

Berlin, via London, March 16, 12:35 a. m.—A wireless dispatch received from Constantinople says:

"It is semi-officially stated and most emphatically that the British warships Agamemnon, Lord Nelson, Cornwallis and Dublin and the French ships Bourvet, Suffren and Saphir all have been damaged in the Dardanelles fighting. The British battleship Elizabeth has been struck by three heavy shells.

"The hospital ship Canada has left for Malta with numerous injured."

## MINOR VICTORIES CLAIMED.

By French in Official Statement Issued Last Night.

Paris, via London, March 16.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office last night:

"The day has been marked by numerous actions favorable to us.

"In the region of Lombardie our artillery very effectively bombarded the enemy's works. The Germans attempted to occupy a small fort which we took from them during the night of March 13-12. They were repulsed, leaving about 50 dead on the ground. Our losses were negligible.

"In the south of France the British army which a German attack had compelled to fall back beyond St. Etienne, recaptured that village and all

most all of the neighboring trenches in spite of several counter attacks.

"To the north of Arras a very brilliant attack by our infantry enabled us to capture by a single effort three lines of trenches on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette and to reach the edge of the plateau. We captured 100 prisoners including several officers and some non-commissioned officers, destroyed two machine guns and blew up an ammunition store.

"Further to the south in the region of Ecurie and Rocourt, near the road from Lille, we blew up several German trenches and prevented the enemy from recovering them."

POINT BLANK REFUSAL  
BY GREAT BRITAIN

Is Reply to American Proposal to Withdraw Blockade of Food Intended for German Civilians.

London, March 16.—The British foreign office delivered yesterday to Ambassador Page its reply to the American note proposing to Great Britain and Germany the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade of the English coast would permit food to reach German civilians. Great Britain's reply is an absolute refusal.

The foreign office also delivered to the ambassador Great Britain's reply to the American note inquiring for further information in regard to the measures to be taken by the allied powers to cut off trade to and from Germany. The reply to this note is based largely upon the order in council which was issued yesterday.

Great Britain's refusal to accept the American proposals to this country and Germany is due to the reasons outlined several days ago.

Great Britain made known to the world yesterday in a formal proclamation, signed in council by the king and issued from Buckingham palace, how she purposes to sever all the arteries of sea commerce to and from Germany during the period of the war.

As in Premier Asquith's speech, forecasting the order, the term "blockade" is not used and no prohibited area is defined. Nevertheless, the text of the order makes plain England's purpose—to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war.

British officials frankly called the movement a blockade, the foreign office describing it as an effective blockade, differing from the effective blockade of history only in that the property seized will not be confiscated outright, but sold, the proceeds eventually going to the owners.

In the last clause of the proclamation is the proposal most interesting to neutrals. This is a flat agreement to lift the "blockade" in cases any nation will certify that the ships flying its flag shall not carry goods to Germany, or originating therein or belonging to subjects of the German empire.

It is notable that the order declares no intention to capture ships of Germany's allies, Austria and Turkey, the reason being no doubt, that the measure is a reprisal for the capture of German submarine warfare. However, a condition of ships will be maintained to shut off the commerce of German ports and regulate trade in the war zone, although ships voyaging eastward across the Atlantic will be it is expected, be seized before they reach the North Sea.

When a neutral vessel is held up, in all cases, except where there is a false declaration of destination, or other attempt at subterfuge, the cargo will be seized, provided it is not contraband. The foreign office emphasizes the fact that wide discretion is allowed prize court officials handling neutral claims.

Prominent officials urge neutral governments to bear in mind that many powers are conferred by the order on the officers entrusted with the disposition of detained cargoes and instructions will be given these men to act with the greatest dispatch consistent with the proper performance of their tasks.

The elasticity of the order in so far as it affects neutrals is pointed out by the foreign office, which has called attention from the first announcement of the reprisal policy to the fact that the regulations are not inflexible where the reports of neutrals are concerned.

While the order is absolute in so far as ships to and from Germany are concerned, using the word "must" in stipulating how goods shall be discharged in English ports, the provisions concerning cargoes destined for neutral ports set forth that they "may be required to discharge" at British ports.

This language is typical of the general attitude of British officials toward neutral trade.

WILSON DISPLEASED  
WITH BRITISH ORDER

But President Declined to Discuss Matter Until Whole Text of Order Was Received.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—President Wilson declined today to discuss the British order in council, shutting off trade with Germany, because the United States as yet has been only informally advised of the terms, but the president indicated broadly that the unofficial outline is very displeasing to the American government. Discussion among the other officials, however, is taken to indicate that a protest would be made to Great Britain and the allies. Officials of the state department who have made a study of the order say it raises new and embarrassing complications for neutral commerce to which they have never been subjected.

## ANOTHER WAR STORY.

Pretending to Tell Why Greece Did Not Join the Allies.

Rome, via Paris, March 16, 12:45 a. m.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with Christakis Zographos, the Greek minister in which he is quoted as declaring that his country did not join the allies because the triple entente powers failed to give Greece sufficiently concrete guarantees regarding compensation.

## ANOTHER WAR HOSPITAL.

Is Proposed to Be Established in London.

London, March 16.—So soon as the British war office's military hospital at Wimborne, near Bournemouth, that the war office has sanctioned another of 200

LOWERED RATES  
DISASTROUS

Four Express Companies Appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission

SEEK A REHEARING  
OF THE DECISION

American, Adams, Southern, and Wells-Fargo Companies Interested

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Representatives of the American, Adams, Southern and the Wells-Fargo express companies asked leave of the interstate commerce commission today to file a petition for a rehearing of the express rate case, declaring that the low rates in force which were prescribed by the commission have been disastrous.

## SHOOT HIS NURSE.

Then the Tuberculosis Patient Turned Gun on Himself.

Meriden, Conn., March 16.—Miss Josephine Flanagan, aged 30, a nurse in Underhill sanitarium for tuberculosis patients, here, was shot four times by George Pinter, a patient yesterday. The latter then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting four wounds, which may cause death. The nurse's wounds are superficial.

The medical officers of the institution believe Pinter had been brooding over his condition, and when Miss Flanagan brought his breakfast, served to him in an outlying shack, the man was mentally unbalanced.

beds for London. Like the one in France, the new hospital will be staffed entirely by women, drawing army pay and any bounties. Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray are now making the necessary arrangements. These two, as heads of the women's hospital corps, helped to establish the Wimereux hospital, besides doing work in Paris and Boulogne hospitals.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTY  
LIST IS 1,050,029

According to Copenhagen Despatch to London Paper—Last Eight Lists Carry 33,000 Names.

London, March 16, 1:33 p. m.—The last eight official Prussian casualty lists contain upwards of 33,000 names, bringing the grand total of killed, wounded, missing since the war began to 1,050,029, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Evening News.

## IS A WARSHIP.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich So Listed Officially in Imperial Navy.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, formally notified the United States government yesterday that the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was a warship officially listed in the imperial navy.

This notification was deemed necessary to remove all doubts as to the status of the vessel, now at Newport News. Some American officials had suggested that the Prinz Eitel, being a converted cruiser did not appear on the official lists of the German navy and under the laws of the United States, its officers and crew might be tried for piracy on the high seas for destroying the American ship Frye.

The German ambassador explained that the Prinz Eitel was commanded by an officer of the German navy, formerly of the gunboat Luchs, and that her crew was composed of sailors in the German navy. He added that the vessel had been placed on the official lists since the outbreak of the war. This was regarded as sufficient explanation by the American government and the case will be dealt with in diplomatic channels between the Berlin and Washington governments.

## MINISTERS IN HOME GUARD.

25 Militants in Church of Scotland Organized.

Glasgow, March 16.—Twenty-five militant persons of the Church of Scotland, the United Free church and the Congregational church have organized a Minister's corps for home defense. A demagogue, who is an old volunteer, is engaged as drill instructor. The members are thoroughly in earnest and filled with enthusiasm.

In the Anglican church, most of the bishops have refused to sanction the enlistment of persons in the fighting army. The archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of England, believes the clergyman should remain non-combatants. Yet there are a number serving at the front and in the training camps.

## ACHIEVED HIGH DISTINCTION.

Young German Has Received Six Decorations.

Frankfurt, March 16.—Five soldiers in the war to date have achieved more honors than young Karl Ott of Schwabach on the Main, a former volunteer now advanced to the highest non-commissioned rank, who has received no less than six decorations.

On his arrival the Iron Cross, first class, Iron Cross, second class, the Prussian service order, the Prussian police medal of honor, the Bavarian service order, first class, and the Bavarian heavy medal, first class.

## FAILS TO GET CHILD.

Mother Tried Kidnaping in Japan, It Is Said.

Boston, March 16.—An unsuccessful attempt by Mrs. Harriet Ellis to carry off her seven-year-old daughter, Olga, from the home of her husband, John Ellis, at Tokio, Japan, was related in a letter from Mrs. Ellis, received by friends yesterday.

Mrs. Ellis told of a voyage half way around the world to obtain possession of the child, who was kidnapped by the father from the mother's home in this city two years ago, after the courts had awarded custody to Mrs. Ellis.

"I had Olga again in my arms and was about to take her away from her father's home, when I was caught by servants and police," Mrs. Ellis wrote.

She said she would remain in Japan until the courts there sustained the decree of those of Massachusetts and gave her her child.

After Ellis enticed his daughter away two years ago, Mrs. Ellis made a worldwide search for the child. By means of motion pictures, she located her husband and daughter at Tokio, where Ellis was teaching school. He was arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the commitment of Mrs. Ellis to an insane asylum three years ago, but was subsequently released.

Ellis was formerly a telegraph operator in Manchester, N. H., and in Lowell.

MANY WERE  
MAIMED LEAPING  
FROM WINDOWS

While Two Were Killed and Another Woman Was Fatally Injured in Apartment House Fire in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 16.—Two women are dead, a third was fatally injured and many others were hurt as the result of a fire in the upper floors of a three-story frame apartment house today. A majority of the occupants were awakened by the fire and leaped from the windows, breaking arms and legs. Several firemen and policemen were hurt and burned seriously while searching the rooms for occupants.

## PLUCKY GIRL WITH HATPIN.

Drove Off Man Although He Pointed Revolver at Her.

Foxboro, Me., March 16.—Held up in a bus through the woods here yesterday afternoon by a man who pressed a revolver to her forehead, Miss Bessie Durfee, 18 years of age, a senior at the high school, drew a hatpin and jabbed at her assailant until he fled howling with pain.

On accosting her he caught her by the throat and attempted to throw her to the ground, but she grappled with him and fought him off. He returned to his attack, and she pulled his hair, kicked, punched and scratched him, and was getting the better of the encounter, when he shook himself free and drew the revolver.

He thrust the weapon between her eyes, as she stood exhausted from her exertion and threatened her, but like a flash she dodged out of its range and brought the hatpin into play. The fellow stumbled backward under her attack and regaining his feet took to flight.

Miss Durfee, bleeding from cuts on her throat, made her way to her home at the end of the lane and her brother ran to the police with a description of her assailant. He is about five feet tall and weighs about 125 pounds.

Officers were sent out to search the woods and later the police of Sharon and Mansfield were asked to watch the roads leading into their town.

## FIRE AT NAVY YARD.

Did Damage of \$5,000 at Portsmouth, N. H., Last Evening.

Portsmouth, N. H., March 16.—A loss of over \$5,000 was caused in building No. 59, a two and one-half brick shop, in the navy yard, last evening by fire, shortly after 9 o'clock. Contents of the building are valued at \$50,000, all of which were endangered.

Fire was discovered by Private Wayne, U. S. M. C., as he was patrolling his beat, and he caused a general alarm to be sounded, which was soon followed by an alarm ring by the marine guard at the gate, which called out the reserve department. A stubborn fight was made by the firemen for over an hour.

Fire started near a window on the first floor, from defective wiring. It is thought and ate through casings and partitions to the second floor. Most of the damage is from water.

There were in the building 160 feet motor sailing launch under process of construction and the frame work for an admiral's barge for which the yard has just received a contract.

It was in this building that the mahogany launch for President Wilson's private yacht, The Mayflower, was recently constructed. Being government property there is no insurance.

## PICKING P. O. SITE.

Government Thought Price of St. Johnsbury Parcel Profitable.

St. Johnsbury, March 16.—Secretary James B. Campbell of the Commercial club yesterday sent to the secretary of the treasury a list of the value of the parcels of land in the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, for sale. This is the result of a conference held here last week with W. W. Hinchman of Washington. The lot is owned by Mrs. Hinchman, who valued it at \$12,500. The government favored the site and indicated that it would begin condemnation proceedings as the price was prohibitive. This is looked upon as a forward step toward the proposed new building.

## EXPULSED AS PERJURER.

Representative in Colorado Legislature Was Turned Down.

Denver, Col., March 16.—Representative W. W. Howland was expelled from membership in the general assembly last evening on a charge of perjury. This action was taken by the House after the report of the special committee which investigated charges that Howland received a bribe of money from a

HOUSE ALMOST  
OF ONE MIND

Respecting Laws in Regard to Venereal Disease and Marriage

BILL WAS SENT ALONG  
BY BIG MAJORITY

Senate Deadlocks with the House on the Apple Grading Bill

The House this morning, after listening for the better part of an hour to a flow of oratory, refused to dismiss H. 440, an act for the prevention of venereal diseases introduced by the committee on public health, by a yeas and nays vote of 203 to 8 and advanced the measure to a third reading by a unanimous viva voce vote, rejecting several proposed amendments. The bill, while in substance entirely different from the Eaton eugenic marriage bill, is in reality a substitute, and is intended to accomplish the same end.

The bill was taken up with a pending motion to dismiss made yesterday by Mr. Sweet of Lowell, and Mr. Hewitt of Berlin made a strong plea against dismissal, one of the most forceful arguments heard this season.

Mr. Hewitt said that the public health was one of Vermont's greatest assets, and the bill was aimed at a loathsome scourge spreading its contamination throughout our communities. He appealed to the House not to dismiss in the name of humanity, for the sake of the children and the children's children, and for the honor of Vermont. This bill, said the speaker, is not aimed indirectly, but directly at the scourge and its victims, that manner from the eugenic bill. The bill is intended to purify marriage, not in any way to place obstacles in the way. It provided, furthermore, no humiliation, except to the victim.

Mr. Sweet of Lowell, in defending his motion, asserted that he was informed by the best authority in the state that the Wasserman test was not absolute, and the bill in his estimation was not competent to meet the requirements. Mr. Mayo of Northfield, Mr. Atwell of Brandon and Mr. Morse of Hardwick opposed dismissal. Mr. Eaton of Woodstock said he did not believe the bill went far enough, but favored it as a starter for a more stringent law. He still believed a eugenic marriage law would be passed by the legislature within ten years. Mr. Moore of Ludlow favored the bill. Mr. Morse of Hardwick demanded the yeas and nays with the above result.

Mr. Atwell of Brandon attempted to amend the bill by providing that a person knowing himself to be infected with a venereal disease would be subject to the penalty of the act. This was opposed by Mr. Burdick of Colchester and Mr. Black of Burlington, both expressing the belief that the bill would be more effective if unamended. Mr. Sweet favored the amendment, but offered an amendment by substituting the words "having reason to believe." Both amendments were quickly voted down. Mr. Moore attempted to have the amount appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill changed from \$1,000 to \$2,000, but the amendment, like the others, was rejected.

Mr. Haggood dared the House by proposing an amendment giving the governor or power to approve with the state board of health, but the amendment met the same fate as the others presented and the bill was ordered to a third reading, as introduced by the committee.

Third readings were ordered without dissent on the following bills: S. 32, an act to make uniform the law of bills of lading; H. 378, an act relating to the erection of mausoleums, vaults or other burial structures; H. 365, an act to enlarge the powers of fire district No. 1 in Hardwick.

Reports of the committee of conference, to which was referred the disagreeing votes of the two houses on House proposals of amendment to Senate bill 63, an act authorizing the commissioner of taxes to appoint special deputies, were accepted by the House and Senate, but the bill as passed makes the law practice of the commissioner of taxes as it exists at the present time, and the committee on the small sum of \$500 he used in enacting deputies to assist the listers in the towns in appraising property. The burden of expense also falls on the state instead of the town demanding assistance, as amended.

H. 296, relating to employment of prisoners, which would give a portion of the earnings of an inmate of a penal institution to the dependent wife and minor children was recommitted after an amendment had been offered by Mr. Graham of Burlington, providing that if the prisoner has no wife or children, three-fourths of the earnings shall go to the state and the remainder to the prisoner.

The Senate has refused to concur in the amendment to the apple grading bill which was submitted by Mr. Haggood of Peru and allows application to be packed in the old-fashioned or any other way, and a committee on conference has been appointed to attempt an agreement. The primary bill will be acted upon this afternoon.

"Those who dance should pay the bill," was the way Mr. Hunt of Danville defended H. 444, providing for a fishing license or combination hunting and fishing license, which was ordered to a third reading in the House yesterday afternoon, following attempts to amend by expunging certain waters in the state and to divert the revenue obtained by the license from the fish and game department to the benefit of the schools.

The bill was introduced by the fish and game committee at the instigation of the commissioner, and several hearings were held before the measure was presented for legislative action. Because the boundary line between New York and Vermont, which exists at some point in Lake Champlain, is not determined, the committee, in drawing up

up the bill, so worded it that those who fished in Lake Champlain would not need licenses. Mr. Stone of Vergennes moved to amend the bill by adding to Lake Champlain "and its navigable tributary waters to the head of continuous rowboat navigation thereon from said lake."

Mr. Blodgett offered to amend the amendment by adding "and Lake Memphremagog and their navigable tributary waters," etc., explaining that he could not see why Lake Champlain should be made an exception to the exclusion of Lake Memphremagog, where the boundary line exists between Vermont and Canada. Mr. Moore of Barnard wanted the bill made a special order for Thursday afternoon, but his motion was defeated, after Mr. Haggood said he wished to make the bill a special order two years hence. Both proposals of amendment were defeated, and Mr. Jones of Warren moved to dismiss the bill. Mr. Hunt of Danville opposed this move, explaining that Commissioner Titcomb had stated that he would be able to do without an annual appropriation because of the revenue derived from the licenses. The House refused to dismiss by a vote of 94 to 82.

Mr. Blodgett of Newport then moved to amend, so that fishermen on Lake Champlain would not be excepted, and the House adopted the amendment.

The next amendment was proffered by Mr. Stacy of Hartford, to insert a provision that one-half of the money received under the act should go to the general school fund, which would take effect July 1, 1915. He said that the commissioner had received \$25,000 in revenue last year, and the bill would give him \$50,000. Mr. Dickey said the passage of the bill would save the state \$11,000 during the next two years. The Stacy amendment was defeated by a viva voce vote, on which there was doubt, the speaker ruling that it was defeated, and Mr. Stacy called for a rising vote too late. Mr. Haggood of Peru objected to a rising vote being taken after the result of the first vote was declared, and then ensued considerable discussion by speaker and clerks as to the rule.

Resuming the discussion of the bill, Mr. Jones of Warren quoted figures to show the expense of the department in 1914 over 1913 for warden hire was about \$4,000, and Mr. Hunt met this with a statement that 12,000 more people hunted last year than the year before. The yeas and nays vote, called for by Mr. Stone of Vergennes, was: Yeas, 115; nays, 74.

## Municipal Courts Bill.

In brief, the municipal courts bill contains to a third reading in the House. Gives municipal and city courts now established and hereafter to be established county jurisdiction, except that no municipal or city court has jurisdiction within the limits of a city or town in which another city or municipal jurisdiction resides. Such courts may try and determine all misdemeanors, including violation of village and city by-laws and ordinances, and felonies where the maximum penalty does not exceed five years' imprisonment in the state prison, and may try and finally determine all civil actions where the ad damnum does not exceed \$200, except actions wherein the title to real estate is involved.

A jury of 12 persons is provided, and the court is authorized to procure and keep on file a jury list, not to exceed 50 persons from each town in the county, and such list must contain at least 300 names. The judge directs the officer appointed by him to summon the jury from such list and from such town or towns as it directs. In cases before a justice of the peace where an appeal is now allowed by law, appeals shall be taken to a municipal or city court within the county. The judges are authorized to make rules for the practice in their courts, and the rules are to be uniform throughout the state. Each judge is given power to appoint a reporter, whose pay shall not exceed \$4.00 a day and expenses. A uniform schedule of fees in civil cases is provided for the benefit of the state, and also a uniform schedule of costs to be taxed in criminal cases.

## Senate Favors \$345 Lump Sum Salary.

The Senate last evening passed its own bill making \$325 a lump sum salary of legislators. Senator Brown called for yeas and nays; result: Yeas—Senators Brown, Campbell, Carver, Cheddi, Conant, Hinman, LaFrance, Martin of Chittenden, Martin of Washington, Page, Shaw, Simonds, Smith, Stebbins, Thomas, Wilcox; voting no—Bassom, Bentley, Blake, Divoll, Dunklee, Holcomb, Reed, Roberts, Sawyer; absent—Cady, Locklin, Noonan, Powell, Wright.

## GOING TO WAR.

John H. Senter, Jr., Reported to Have Enlisted in Canadian Regiment.

It is reported in Montpelier that John H. Senter, Jr., son of the well known attorney and himself admitted to the Vermont bar last fall and who was a candidate for city grand juror of Montpelier this month, has enlisted with a Montreal infantry regiment and expects to be sent to the front in Europe in the near future. Mr. Senter has been a member of the Vermont National Guard for several years.

The story of the enlistment was brought back from the Canadian metropolis by a Montpelier young man who went to Montreal with young Senter last week and it caused a great deal of surprise in Montpelier.

## DEBT WAS REDUCED.

Vermont Anti-Saloon League Had Successful Year.

Wilmington, March 16.—The annual meeting of the Vermont Anti-Saloon league was held here today. The representatives of the organization were 86, one during the year, and the league debt was decreased \$200. The report of the superintendent, C. H. Smith, was encouraging.

## MRS. E. B. SNAILEY DEAD.

Burlington Woman Was Widow of Former Democratic Leader.

Burlington, March 16.—Mrs. E. B. Snailley, widow of the former leader of the Vermont Democracy, died at her home here today. She was 77 years of age.

PERMISSION  
IS DENIED HIM

Thaw Is Not Allowed to Return to New Hampshire

IS DENIED TO-DAY  
BY JUSTICE PAGE

Acquitted on the Conspiracy Charge, He Must Stay in New York

New York, March 16.—Harry K. Thaw will not be sent back to New Hampshire by New York as his counsel demanded but he must be returned to Matteawan asylum unless legal papers calling for his detention in New York county are served upon the warden of the Tombs prison. Such was Supreme Court Justice Page's decision today.

In the meantime counsel for Thaw, as if in anticipation of such a decision, had obtained from Supreme Court Justice Bijur a writ of habeas corpus which will keep Thaw in the Tombs until Friday when he must be produced in court.

It was a close call for Thaw as plans had been considered for the state for returning him immediately to his long-time residence at Matteawan. Attendants from the hospital were in court ready to rush him there by automobile but were prevented by the writ served half an hour before on Warden Hanley of the Tombs prison.

The next step in the litigation to keep Thaw out of Matteawan will be taken Friday before Justice Bijur, when it is expected an effort will be made to have the question of his sanity decided by a jury. Failing to obtain Thaw's release, this means there is strong probability that the case will again go to the federal courts.

WAITING FOR  
HEADQUARTERS

No Word From Quincy Leaves Local Situation in Same Position

To-day as Yesterday.

The past twenty-four hours has seen no change in the local labor situation. All things hinge on the action of Barre branch, G. C. I. A., and the strike committee of that body is simply in a waiting stage—waiting for information and a reply to its communications to International Secretary James Dunbar at Quincy. Mr. Dunbar, it is understood, is waiting on his executive committee, which is expected to meet to-day. Whatever action it takes, the results will not be known in Barre before to-morrow noon at the earliest, and possibly not before Thursday forenoon.